

A secret?

FEE FRAY GETS FUNDS

by Alan Morantz
Mary Renaud
Havi Echenberg

A government emergency fund for foreign students hit by a \$1,000 increase in tuition fees will be administered directly through the universities, and will not be publicized.

According to André Pardon, Director of Information and Public Relations for the Ministry of Education, the government has not given him or his department any information concerning the fund because it had decided not to publicize it.

Of Quebec's 9,000 foreign students, approximately 1,000 have been affected by the differential tuition fees introduced by the provincial government last February.

At that time, the government promised some financial aid to ease the burden caused by the quick implementation of the differential policy.

According to a Montreal daily newspaper, *Le Devoir*, the government informed the rectors of Quebec's universities of the creation of the fund in a letter dated October 11. The letter requested names of students requiring aid, and information supporting such requests.

Concordia Vice-Rector, Finance and Administration, Graham Martin, said the university has only now begun to review the outstanding balances of foreign students' accounts.

"The only way we can find any trouble is if they haven't been paying their bills," he said.

The administration also will make the accounts office and emergency loan fund officers aware of the government grant, Martin said.

Dr. Edward Stansbury, vice-principal in charge of planning at McGill University said, "It is a very small fund to help students in serious financial difficulty because of the increase in differential fees."

According to Stansbury, the maximum amount which will be available to the students will be the difference between regular and differential fees.

Stansbury said letters will be sent to all foreign students at McGill, informing them of the establishment of the fund.

J. Stanley Kennedy, director of the Foreign Students Office at McGill, said his office will be advertising in the *McGill Daily* to inform foreign students of the fund.

However, David Chan, Concordia University advisor for overseas students, said he was unaware of the details, as were all student leaders at both Concordia and McGill. All had heard of the fund, but were

unaware of how it was to be administered or on what criteria.

Glenda Itiaba, president of the International Students Association at McGill, said when informed of the fund, "Basically, I'm skeptical." She said the fund's usefulness would depend on the amount budgeted for it and the conditions students would have to meet before receiving aid.

Itiaba also questioned why the government waited until October to notify the universities. "Why all of a sudden is there an emergency?" she asked, saying the whole fee structure was a mistake in the first place.

Paul Rillstone, External Vice-president of the Day Students' Association (DSA), said the government fund is restrictive, and "not as accessible as we wanted it to be."

"Only a small number of students will be eligible," he said. "There's a lot of bureaucracy."

"It's a token gesture by the government. It points out that they know differential fees are wrong in principle."

André Lauzon, External Vice-president of the Loyola Students' Association (LSA), said "it shows that differential fees were a rash measure. The government is reviewing its position."

Ted Claxton, External Vice-president of the McGill Students' Society, said he had not heard anything of the fund, but said it should be a long-term commitment on the part of the government.

An appendix to the letter sent by the government to the universities included a list of three examples of foreign students facing a "difficult situation because of the tuition fee policy."

The first example is nine African students who completed their CEGEP education last year, and are therefore liable to pay the new fees at the university level. According to the Montreal African Students Association, these students do not have the money to pay the new fees.

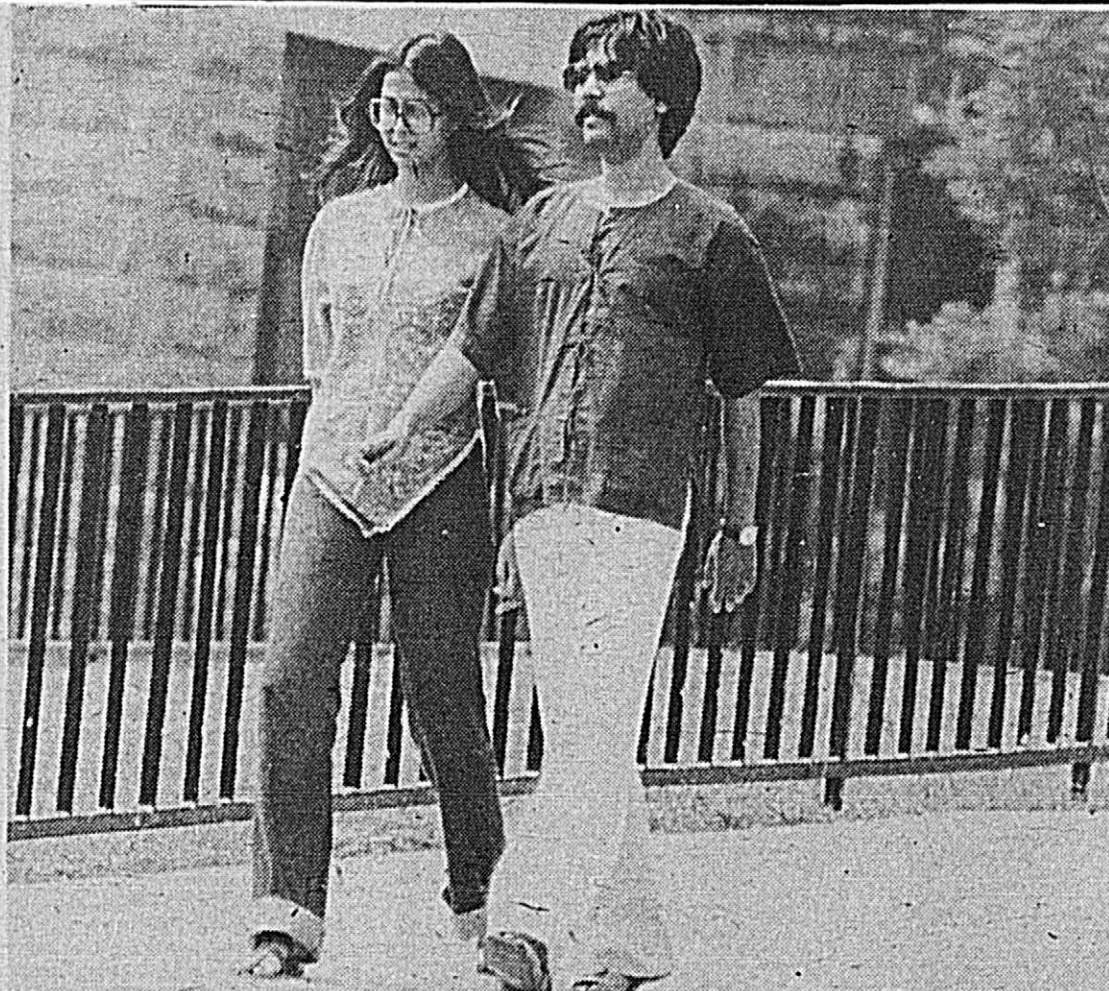
The second example is an Algerian student who had been trying since 1976 to get a student visa to Canada. This student arrived in September 1978 not knowing the fees had changed, and unable to afford the new fees.

The third example in the letter's appendix deals with Montreal sponsors of a Nigerian student who had committed themselves to finance the student's CEGEP and university education. The student has completed CEGEP, and the sponsors cannot afford to pay the new tuition fees.

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Canada's Only Students' Daily



Between American philanthropic societies and the Quebec government foreign students should be getting some funds to defer the cost of differential fees. Ironically, the Quebec government considers it an 'emergency fund.'

Group rape "safer"

by Ellen McKeough

Group rape may account for 60% of all rapes, even though single offender rape is considered the norm by the public.

Speaking at McGill Friday night, Lorene Clark told her audience that group rape is less reported than single offender rape, and that the justice system hides the "visibility of group rape."

In trials, the defence "pushes for single charges" for men charged in a group rape situation. This perpetrates the myth of the classic one-on-one rape. The defence claims it is unfair to try the accused together, because "all may get tarred with the same brush even if someone did nothing."

Clark, who has co-authored *Rape: The Price of Coercive Sexuality*, and is currently co-editing a collection of essays in political feminism, described how both the police and the Crown discourage group rape cases from going to trial.

"The Crown and the police are often unwilling to investigate," said Clark. As well, police do not encourage women to press charges.

In the multiple offender rapes, whether the police decide to carry out an investigation is determined by the presumed character and

behaviour of the complainant. Use of drugs, alcohol and previous prostitution charges do not make a woman who has been raped a "credible witness in the eyes of the Crown," says Clark. These cases are often not investigated and therefore do not get to court.

The safest way to commit rape is in groups says Clark, an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto. The greater the number of offenders, the less chance the police will consider the claims of the victim genuine and carry on an investigation. Clark does not "feel happy about advertising the fact that group rape is easier" but she does not want to contribute to the "conspiracy of silence" surrounding rape.

Clark termed the proposed new rape legislation, Bill C-52, "a first step in the right direction."

Presently rape is legally defined as the penetration of a vagina by a penis without the consent of the woman. The new bill, which is undergoing first reading, would recognize oral and anal penetration as rape, and would recognize homosexual rape.

Bill C-52 "sees rape as assault and not deviant sex," according to Clark. The

proposed legislation outlines two types of sexual assault: indecent assault and aggravated indecent assault. Clark believes group rapes should carry an automatic charge of aggravated indecent assault.

Clark feels certainty of conviction, not the length of sentence, is the only deterrent to rape. The average sentence for rape in Ontario is 2.7 years, and the conviction rate for rape is 67%. In Vancouver, where the average sentence for rape is 4.3 years, only 50% of charged rapists are convicted.

Clark bases her theories on rape on extensive research she had done in Toronto and Vancouver. She said her co-workers have no data on rape in Montreal.

Weekly:

Our fearless ring leader will lead a perilous mission deep into the only heart of the Union building. The objective will be to commence a valiant session of editorship at 8 pm today. Those who miss this expedition will be compelled or is that condemned to doing another task on Tuesday—the layout. This will be the last issue before the Christmas special. Bring your pica rulers when you report to duty.

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Six years of martial law:

How long can Marcos hold on in Manila?

by Molly Kane

On April 25, 1977, Mrs. Trinidad Herrera, a community leader of Manila slum dwellers, was arrested. She was held incommunicado in a "safehouse" for a week before she was brought to a detention center where she was placed with other detainees.

She arrived at the Bicutan Rehabilitation centre in a state of shock. Her body bore marks of torture by electric current. She was so physically weak that she had to be fed and bathed by the other detainees.

News of Mrs. Herrera's arrest and torture provoked an outcry both in the Philippines and abroad. Fifteen Roman Catholic bishops denounced her arrest and subsequent torture. Amnesty International publicized her case internationally as evidence of the ongoing torture of political prisoners in the Philippines.

Before her arrest, she had been president of ZOTO, a community organization representing some 175,000 slum dwellers in the Tondo area of central Manila. On May 13, Herrera was released by a presidential order. The policemen who had interrogated her were court-martialed. However, in August, a military court acquitted them from any charges of torture.

Mrs. Herrera returned to Tondo, the largest slum area in Asia, and was unanimously reelected by her community for a sixth term.

Most political prisoners in the Philippines do not enjoy Trinidad Herrera's notoriety; they have not had the benefits of publicity and public outcry.

Martial law was declared in the Philippines September 21, 1972. In the few weeks following President Marcos' declaration, over 30,000 people, according to the government, were arrested and detained. Amnesty International estimated that there are now at least 2,000 political prisoners being detained in the Philippines. Independent observers say there could be as many as 6,000 detainees. An AI report on the Philippines (March 1977) affirmed that despite government officials' statements that they strongly disapproved of torture, it is still widely inflicted on prisoners.

Amnesty International reports that the Philippine judiciary, "stripped of its jurisdiction and independence has become totally ineffective in preventing the violations of human rights... The rule of law under martial law is authoritarian president-military rule, unchecked by constitutional guarantees and limitations."

Marcos' regime violates the standards established by the United Nations by detaining

people without charges, due process, and representation; incarcerating political prisoners with criminal elements; and using torture.

The methods of torture documented by the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines included the application of lighted cigarettes or electric shock to various parts of the body, including the genital area; stripping and sexual abuse (sometimes rape) of female detainees; holding the prisoner's head under water until he inhales water or loses consciousness; violent beating with fists, gun butts, wooden sticks and rubber hoses; and forcing the prisoner to go without sleep for long periods of time.

Political prisoners come from all sectors of Philippine society: politicians, peasants, workers, religious, students, journalists, and scientists. In 1973, the government decreed that it could detain for committing a crime against the state:

"Any person who shall utter, publish, distribute, circulate, and spread rumors, false news and information and gossip... which cause or tend to cause panic, divisive effects among the people, discredit or distrust for duly constituted authorities, undermine the stability of the government, and the objectives of the New Society, endanger the public order or damage the interest or credit of the state."

The charge of subversion could and has covered any activity or person opposed to Marcos' martial law regime. It has also been used to detain those who protest any single aspect of martial law such as the repression of the Church and the suspension of democratic rights and freedoms.

In addition to the internal protest, members of the international community have protested the imposition of martial law. The International Commission of Jurists, in a report on "The Decline of Democracy in the Philippines," found that it was "unable to accept that circumstances still exist today so as to continue to justify the continuance of martial law throughout the whole country, still less to justify the measures taken within it, including the suspension of parliament and all political activity, severe restrictions on all basic civil liberties, prolonged detention without trial of political opponents, and the substitution of military tribunals for the normal civilian process."

Political turmoil is not new to the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines is an archipelago of seven thousand

islands with a land area of approximately 115,000 square miles. The estimated population (January 1977) is 43,705,000 with an annual population growth of 2.7%. 83% of the population is literate. The 1974 gross national product per capita was \$330. However, five percent of the population owns 70-80% of the wealth. The ICJ report states that over 50% of the population is malnourished.

Detention is more than stone walls, barbed wires and iron bars; guard towers and armed guards; jailers and jailed; and seemingly senseless rules and regulations.

Detention is boredom and loneliness; loss of privacy and regimentation; frustration and impotence; periods of hope followed by hopelessness, like stormy waves that can drown a man.

- Former Senator
Jose W. Diokno
a "Temporarily
Released Detainee"

The Philippines' economic and social problems are similar to those of many Third World countries suffering from a history of colonization. A Spanish colony for three hundred years, the Philippine economy was never self-sufficient. Filipino resistance to the Spanish occupation grew until 1898 when Filipino revolutionary forces had driven

the Spanish forces out of all areas of the country except Manila. On May 1, 1898, Admiral George Dewey defeated the Spanish Fleet in Manila bay. On December 10, 1898, the Treaty of Paris ceded the Philippines from Spain to the United States for \$20 million.

After almost 50 years, the US "granted" independence to the Philippines on July 4, 1946. However, the American presence in the country remained. After 50 years of favorable investment policies, American corporations had firmly entrenched themselves in the Philippine economy.

The first president of the Philippines, Manuel Roxas, signed a treaty which gave the United States extra-territorial rights over 200,000 hectares of land for 99 years and 20 military bases throughout the country.

By 1971, US direct investment accounted for 80% of all foreign investment in the country and Americans owned 33% of equity capital of the 900 largest Philippine corporations.

The military presence has also remained. 15,000 American military personnel are stationed in the Philippines. About 435,000 Filipinos work at some 20 military facilities, making the US Defence Department the second largest employer after the Philippine Government. Two of the bases alone, Clark Air Field and Subic Bay, comprise the largest military installations any nation has in a foreign country.

The presence of the bases is an issue of contention between the American and Philippine governments. While Marcos has expressed the desire to renegotiate the military leases, he also wants to continue to

receive the various forms of aid and assistance his government has received from the US.

The Carter administration has taken the position that, given the importance of US-Philippine bilateral political, strategic and economic relations, the US Government would have more leverage with the Philippine government in regard to human rights if US assistance were continued rather than terminated.

In a study prepared by the Anti-Martial Law Coalition for the US Congress, the pattern of increased aid since the declaration of martial law is clear. Comparing the levels of total US military assistance in the three years before martial law and the three years after martial law, the committee found an increase of about 100% in the later period; from \$60.2 million in the fiscal year 1970-72 to \$118.8 million in the fiscal year 1973-75. Economic aid to the Philippines including "official aid," US Government corporations and multilateral agencies rose from \$1,042.2 million during 1969-72 to \$2922.0 million during 1973-76. In 1976, four years after martial law had been declared, the Philippines received more economic assistance from the US Government and US dominated multilateral agencies than any other country.

By 1970, internal protest against the American presence and against the Marcos government had created a volatile political climate. After a series of mysterious bombings and an alleged attempt on the life of the Secretary of National Defence, President

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Letters

MCM pea soup recipe

To the Daily:

Though I didn't exercise my social responsibility in the recent civic elections—no regrets—please allow me the following post mortem observation. I see that the Daily wants to tag MAG with the Drapeau landslide—that was expected—and I beg to differ.

Purely by chance I turned up at a local Spanish bar on election night. There, crying pitifully into their beers, were a host of old gauchist friends commiserating with one another over the MCM's dismal showing at the polls. Recriminations flew back and forth. Ashes and sackcloth. Lamentations and great wailings. I couldn't get the grin off my face, because it was such a tremendous piece of political theatre. Such drama! "There's no tomorrow, Captain..."

Much ado about how MAG screwed the MCM out of a rightful good bite of Drapeau's ass. Split opposition vote and all that apologetic mishkebibble. I tried to shut up, but couldn't manage it because I was incredulous that all my 25-30ish, ex-bourgeois, McGill-educated, professionally radical friends could not confront the obvious—that people get the governments that they richly deserve. Split vote or no, the "people" of Montréal repudiated the oh so self-consciously outraged left. The MCM lost the election fair and square and Drapeau, that remarkable scoundrel, won it all. Who can argue with success?

In the '74 civic venture, the MCM gleaned a sizeable protest vote. It was the only opposition to the erstwhile only-game-in-town, that is, the Civic Party. People wanted a reform-minded opposition, a liberal opposition, a younger crew of political hacks, and they got it. But with the declaration of leftist, rather than purely liberal, principles, the MCM talked itself out of the proverbial bite. The party screwed itself right out of the

across-the-board popular support that they had once enjoyed. That a new political group should have formed to ferret out this liberal vote with nowhere to go is no big surprise. It's another shining example of free enterprise, isn't it? The opportunism of MAG is certainly comprehensible when we consider that a fair portion of the electorate was looking for a middle position, a middle ground. So who's responsible for nice, reformist folk wanting to avoid having to boogie to the MCM's socialist shuffle? It reminds me of the Aislin cartoon where Levesque cuts off his own nose with a razor blade. Same lack of pragmatism. Same lack of appreciation of the mood of the enemy—the voting public.

So I suggest to the MCM pundits that the MCM would have been more or less cleaned out even if there had been no MAG to split the vote. The alienated MCM supporters of '74 would not have voted for the Left if it had been a 2 party affair. You'd have seen more independents join the fray, or people would have stayed home in droves or very reluctantly voted for Cardinal Richelleu's reincarnation. In other words, the MCM was dead in the water before the election was called.

So, who really screwed the MCM? In the old country, they say: You split into de wind, it blows back in your face, nach! This is why I don't understand all the crocodile tears. If the cooks will insist on pissing into the soup, they will find that there are going to be very few guests for dinner.

S.E. Woolley

Scuttled their own ship

To the Daily:

I am writing to comment on Arnold Bennett's statement, reported in the Daily of November 13, to the effect that the Municipal Action Group (MAG) was responsible for the poor showing of the Montreal Citizen's Movement (MCM) in the recent Montreal election.

Mr. Bennett was the defeated MCM candidate in District 49. An examination of the election results does not bear out Mr. Bennett's contention.

Of the 52 districts won by the Civic Party, the CP had an absolute majority in 40, with MAG placing second in 31 and the MCM in 9. Thus, in only 12 districts would the combined MAG-MCM vote have been sufficient to elect an opposition councillor. Of the 12 districts, MAG placed second in 5 and the MCM in 7. Had there been no MAG, and had most MAG voters cast their ballots for the MCM—a proposition very much open to question—the MCM would have elected 12 councillors, in addition to Michael Fainstat in District 48. This still would have left the Civic Party with 40 Councillors, a solid majority on a 54 seat Council.

Although one can appreciate that Mr. Bennett's remarks were made as the disappointing election results became apparent, and that Mr. Bennett himself would have been elected had there been no MAG, his vilification of the new party is unfair. Perhaps the "fault" in these results lies not so much with MAG as with the MCM itself, a party that failed to understand its 1974 mandate, failed to expand on its 1974 electoral base, persisted in its alienating radical rhetorical, and ultimately squandered the opportunity to gain a majority on Council and put an end to Drapeau's one-man rule of Montreal.

Neil Wiener
BCL 3

Krugerrand coin has two sides

To the Daily:

An interesting collection of letters was induced by the Daily's report on the meeting held by "The Coalition to Support the Palestinian People" to protest Begin's visit to Canada.

Of the bunch, Ms. Leah Rosenfield's is the most amusing. In an attempt to dispel the charges that Israel has consistently engaged in racist practices against the Palestinian people, she said, "Israel's principal religion is Judaism as America's is Protestantism." That's all very nice, but we are yet to hear that the U.S. is limiting immigration to Protestants and is guaranteeing immediate citizenship to them the moment they arrive. I am sure that Ms. Rosenfield will agree that on this point at least similarity between the U.S. and the state of Israel is tenuous.

Abdallah Ben Abdelkader believes Israel is a racist state, but after all he is an Arab and Ms. Rosenfield and Co. would never believe an Arab. Why not see what a non-Arab has to say

on the issue?

Dr. Israel Shahak is a professor of Organic Chemistry in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He was born in the Warsaw ghetto and is a survivor of Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp. He is also the chairman of the Israeli League for Human Rights.

In an article he wrote in the Hebrew University—Student weekly Pi-Ha'aton on Nov. 5, 1975, translated later in an unabridged form in Intercontinental Press Vol. 14, No. 30, 1976, Shahak addressed the racist nature of the Israeli state. Professor Shahak says, "It is my opinion that Israel is a racist state in the full sense of the term. In this state, people of non-Jewish origin are constantly and quite legally discriminated against in the most important areas of life. This racist discrimination has its beginning in Zionism itself and is mainly carried out through close cooperation with the institutions of the Zionist movement."

Shahak then proceeds to expose systematically the legal and de facto racist practices against non-Jews (largely Palestinians) in the areas of work, residence, and equality before the government. Then he addresses the racist tenet of the Zionist project "redemption of the land", taught to Israeli students from kindergarten onward by the Israeli Ministry of Education; this "redemption" applies, of course, to the land of the Palestinians who are supposed to be citizens of Israel. Shahak concludes "In this respect Zionism is worse than the apartheid regime of South Africa. There the regime has 'divided' the country into two: Whites are forbidden to buy land in a 'Black' area (the Bantustan) and conversely, Blacks are forbidden to buy land in a 'White' area. But Zionism wants to 'redeem' as much land in Israel as it can...its aspirations are to turn all land in Israel into an apartheid-like territory where persons born to non-Jewish mothers have no residence rights." Professor Shahak concludes, "...but what is the difference? What is the difference between the continuous struggle to open clubs or develop neighbourhoods in the United States that refuse to accept Jews and the same struggle in Israel that prevents non-Jews from entering whole cities either for the purpose of living there or of simply opening up a business? The difference is that the Zionists here in Israel and the anti-semites over there in the U.S. are really fighting on the same side of the barricades."

As to Ms. Rosenfield's farcical assertion that "Palestinians have always been welcome in Israel and have had the freedom to establish it as their home..." I

am sure this will be news to both the Palestinians and the State of Israel.

Finally, it should be mentioned that Shahak is by no means soft on the undemocratic practices of Arab regimes, and rightly so. He remains, however, together with many principled Israelis, a courageous symbol of support to the human and national rights which are not upheld by the Israeli state.

Hickam Seoud
for the Arab Students'
Association

MCM signed own death warrant

To the Daily:

The McGill Daily and the MCM are either trying to fool themselves or the public in their analysis of their defeat as the product of votesplitting by the MAG. The fact is, the anti-Drapeau vote was largely the property of the MAG this time round, and the MCM signed their own death warrant last year with their purge of moderates.

Historically and in current terms, protest against an overpowered leader has sought a man with similar policies and a cleaner image; the MCM's success in the last election was due to a careful coalition of centrist and leftist anti-Drapeau sentiment with a strong less-spending backup. The leftist wing of the party was shown to be well integrated with the main goals of the party, but it still lost several seats in which a more centrist group, the now-defunct Democracy Montreal, won.

With last year's much-publicized "purge of moderates", the MCM gained an image of a highly doctrinaire leftist party which alienated the bulk of voters seeking a viable replacement or opposition for the Civic Party's administration. It fought this largely on the strength of its people-oriented politics, but this lingering leftist cast and a program of wild spending and little support for the weak business community made it a poor choice for those seeking basically a non-ideological good-government party, and a rejuvenation of the economic base we live on. The public was not in a mood to destroy what it had in already troubled financial times.

The MAG was created specifically for this need; it promised fiscal responsibility and no drastic moves which would scare the shaky base of the city's business, already wanting to flee the PQ's assault on Montreal as the "bastion-of-Anglo money-power". In this way it became the legitimate heir of the MCM's former seats, but without the credibility of incumbency in 13 seats which the MCM already held. But it

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The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

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Letters . . .

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represented the only credible alternative to the Civic Party to most of the voters; the MCM was reduced to the level of the usual leftist support, which would not have gone to any centrist or centre-right party in any case, plus what extra strength it could try to build on its earlier success. The success of Auf der Maur, leader of the moderate wing expelled from the MCM, despite his high-sounding and frantic campaigning, still supports this. The choice of Serge Joyal was a double-edged one for the MAG; he was visible and had a nice, clean nationalist but not too racist slant from his support of the "Gens de l'air" group, but perhaps too close to unions for some people's liking...remember, conservatism runs deep in this town, deeper when money is scarce.

I note, too, that the Daily billed the MCM analysis with "MCM WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT" after they dropped from 13 seats to one, while the MAG, up to one seat from none and also promising to fight on, was simply "MAGS GET BAGGED". But then again, I recognize that the Daily does prefer to put a certain amount of editorializing in its news.

Perhaps the MAG's Dunbar and Beaudry said it best when they said that it should be viewed as the Civic and MAG parties splitting the vote, with Civic Party winning, and the MCM having already alienated the electorate.

Barry E. Weinbaum

Mardi de la matraque

To the Daily:

This letter is in reply to the one written by Sam Eels concerning comments made about the "Battered Wives" protest.

As a participant in the demonstration on Tuesday night (November 7) I found your letter extremely offensive. People wishing to see "Battered Wives" had to walk through a picket line outside Théâtre St-Denis but they certainly were not "deprived of their right to see entertainment they paid for". We, however, were deprived of our right to picket.

The "pushing and rumbling"

at the protest which you speak of was not substantial enough to merit even the presence of the riot squad, much less their subsequent brutal attack on the members of the protest. Surely "obstruction of pedestrians" (the charge brought against those 57 arrested) does not justify the beatings with billy-clubs by police which I witnessed.

I strongly feel that when peaceful demonstrations such as this one end in violence initiated by the police, serious threats are being made against basic rights of expression.

Dorothy McClure

Something lost in transcription

To the Daily:

Thank you for the report of my speech to the law students in your issue of October 18.

But it contains some errors.

Firstly, I did not say that the BNA Act was "sufficiently vague when it was drafted." I said some people alleged that it contained vague and ambiguous phrases.

Secondly, I certainly did not say that the Joint Senate-Commons Committee had recommended that the Government "go back to the drawing board."

Third, I did not "doubt-the legality" of the Government's claim that Parliament could abolish and replace the Senate unilaterally. I said some eminent constitutional lawyers took this position.

Fourth, I made no prediction whatsoever about the judgment of the Supreme Court on this question.

Eugene Forsey

Boychuk replies: *The quotes were accurate, my interpretation of who was supposed to have said them was apparently not. The tenor of the remarks led me astray. My apologies, Senator Forsey, for ignoring the virtue of precision.*

Marcos . . .

continued from page 3

Marcos declared martial law throughout the country to "save the Republic and reform society."

Congress was immediately disbanded, strikes were banned, and the mass media was effectively shut down. The right of habeas corpus was suspended and a nation-wide

curfew was imposed.

To enforce the state of martial law, the Philippine military has mushroomed in size and influence. The armed forces, including the paramilitary forces increased 94% from 1972 to 1975. In the same period, the military budget as a percentage of GNP increased by 117%.

The liberties taken by the military are well-documented in the report of the association of Major Religious Superiors on Political Detainees. The opportunities for citizens' redress in the event of a military transgression are limited if not non-existent since the judiciary lack any independent authority under martial law.

The presence of such a powerful military force used only for domestic purposes challenges any claim that the President governs by consent.

Six years of martial law have not alleviated any of the social problems facing the Filipino people. In fact, many of those who have tried to work for the amelioration of the oppressive living conditions have been arrested, detained, murdered or deported.

Economic conditions have only worsened for the average Filipino. The minimum wage law was fixed in 1970, at a time when the peso had more buying power. Land reform measures by the Marcos regime have been sorely inadequate. The objective of the original government plan was to transfer to tenants approximately one third of the total rice and corn lands. However, even this—small percentage of the total arable land has not been effectively transferred.

Marcos' legitimacy as a leader expired long ago. Six years of martial law has only exacerbated the problems of the Filipino people. His regime is fortified with an omnipresent military and police force and sustained with foreign aid.

The case of Trinidad Herrera is one of many. That the people of Tondo welcomed her back as their spokesperson and that she had the courage to accept that responsibility speak of a growing defiance of the climate of fear martial law created.

Ed note: Molly Kane lived in the Philippines under martial law from August 1974 to July 1975.

Legal Briefs

For most of us, the purchase of a car is the largest investment we can expect to make during our time in college. Yet few of the deals made in connection with that purchase are carefully planned and fewer still end up benefitting the buyer in the way they should.

This article will deal primarily with the purchase of a used car in the Province of Quebec. By and large, buying a new car on a student income is something to dream about but not seriously contemplate.

The first thing to remember as a buyer of a used car is that the transaction is a contract. If you are over 18 and live in Quebec you are legally bound by what you sign and the commitment is one that can be enforced in the courts. Even with a parent acting as co-signer, the buyer is personally bound to fulfill the obligation to pay the purchase price. And, under most contracts for car purchases, payments that are missed can mean repossession of the car as well as the loss of whatever has already been paid out.

Read carefully

Because the contract is a binding document, it is best to read it carefully. Legally, you are bound by what you sign and you are presumed to understand what you have agreed to do.

Even the most complex legal document makes some sense in the language it is written in. But finding out what the words mean is not always a matter of just reading through once. Any help from someone you trust is worthwhile at this point before you commit yourself. Bank managers are among the best advisors because they deal with documents like this on a regular basis. Even a visit to Campus Legal Aid clinic can be helpful then, because the staff has a little more experience in "translating" legal papers.

All this indicates that you should take the contract away from the place where you are to sign it for a chance to study it carefully. It's in your best interest to take that extra time. It could save a lot of time and trouble later on.

Inspection

But you're buying a car, not a contract. So that too should be inspected wherever possible.

Most reputable dealers allow for inspection runs. Arrange with a garage beforehand to examine the car before you take it under the contract. A mechanic may not be able to see every potential problem. But some things are obvious to an expert, even in a 30-minute inspection.

If you know nothing about cars, or just a little bit about them, that inspection can protect you later if there is anything that needs repair that wasn't shown to you by the dealer. Failing to get an inspection can be a form of negligence that could rob you of your legal recourses later on.

But even the most thorough inspection will not cover all possible trouble spots, especially where mechanical problems are concerned. Some problems are hidden from view, others are building up into major ones that will become apparent only much later.

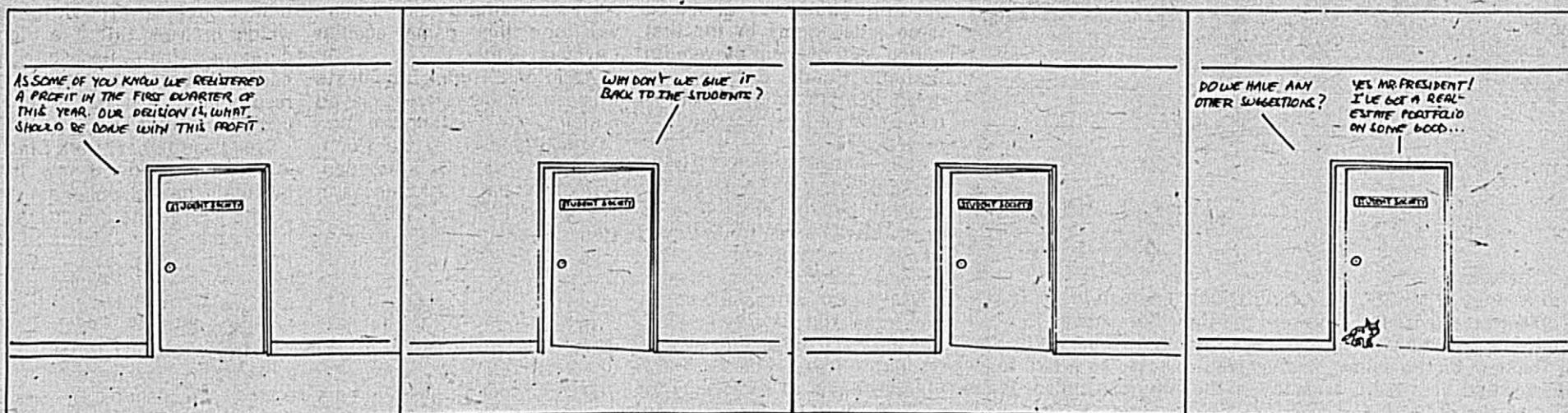
Quebec law demands that people who make it their business to sell goods provide minimum guarantees on what is sold. The basis of this guarantee is that the product function as it is supposed to for a reasonable period of time.

That reasonable time will vary from contract to contract. Obviously a car that sells for \$300 will not reasonably be expected to last as long in good working order as one selling for \$2500.

Most recent court cases have been shown sympathy with the buyer who takes away what appears to be a car worth the price paid for it only to find out that the vehicle should have been on the scrapheap months ago. But that sympathy doesn't always get the money back that has been invested in keeping the "lemon" going. And winning in court is always a relative term. The cost of suing to enforce your rights is almost never recoverable.

So the aim is to stay out of court, by trying to find a car and a dealer that will give you a fair bargain.

THE INSIDERS . . . by Stuart Logie



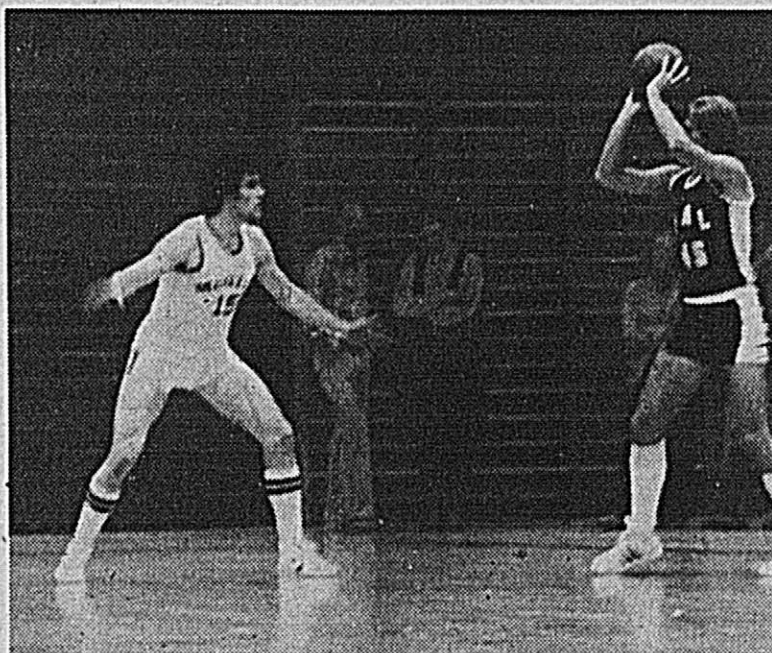
Redmen soar once more

by Brahm Pascal

Perhaps ol' blue eyes said it best for all of us and the McGill Redmen with those classic lines, "Flying high in April, shot down in May."

After soaring against St. F.X. last weekend, it was a tragically self-inflicted torpedo that sunk the Redmen on Friday night against the Dalhousie Tigers, while on Saturday night the Redmen Starship was hitting the heights again in a resounding defeat of the Gryphons of Guelph. As Coach Butch Staples soberly reflected on the Redmen's fate from game to game, "With those ups and downs it's like a miniature life!"

The Dalhousie contest was played for the first twenty minutes or so as if neither team wanted to win. With the score at 39-38 McGill at the end of the first half, the sixteen Redmen turnovers had nearly prompted a massive "Bromo" Revolt among the 500 boisterous spectators taking in this excessive dessert. We're not just talking about your ordinary apple variety here: no sir, this was genuine Baked Alaska. This Pillsbury gorge was distinctly undetectable for Staples' tastes. The sixteen turnovers in the first half and twenty-eight on the evening were the result of "dribbling the ball too long and forcing passes that just aren't there", according to the Coach.



Pat Kehoe of McGill displaying some intense defence against Phil Howlett of Dalhousie. Note Kehoe's whirling arms that are forcing the Tiger to retreat. Unfortunately, due to foul trouble Pat could provide Redmen fans with only twenty minutes of this type of effort on Friday night.

The game continued on into the second half with neither team gaining an advantage, until with ten minutes left the Redmen took a 64-57 lead behind the flawless shooting of Gregg Fasulo, who came alive in the second half by scoring 16 points, 23 overall. But the Tigers clawed back with an odd combination of spectacular moves and shots from their fine forward Wes Ramseur, interspersed with the launching

of misdirected masonry by the Tiger shooters.

Pat Kehoe's tendency to get into foul trouble was a major factor in allowing Ramseur to score 21 second half points. Kehoe wasn't on the court more than twenty minutes all night, most of that time coming in the first half when he held Ramseur to five points.

With Dal leading 80-79 the Redmen reeled off six straight points to take a five point lead,

with only 57 seconds to kill until victory. The only obstacle was the dreaded turnover. Sure enough, within a 49 second span, the Redmen fouled, travelled and dribbled far too long on their way to an inglorious 86-85 defeat at the hands of a lesser team. "We just had to dribble the clock out in the last minute," pointed out an upset coach Butch Staples. Woe be the person who would dare attempt communication with the players after the loss, for they were staring darts on their disgusted march into the locker room.

And woe were the Guelph Gryphons, having to feel the brunt of the Redmen's ire all Saturday night long. The Gryphons barely had time to sweat before McGill had them 18 points in the hole with ten minutes left in the first half.

Closing out the period ahead by a devastating 54-37 score, the only question that was still up in the air was whether McGill forward Gregg Fasulo would equal or break the team scoring record of 55 points in a game. The man with the deportment of fine china and the shot as smooth as silk had hit for 25 first half points and was looking downright unstoppable. Eventually though, Fasulo cooled off and finished up with a game-high 39 points. "I just felt good," beamed Fasulo after the game. "The

guys hit me when I was open and that's all."

The real key to this victory was the total inside domination of the Guelph forwards by the "Big Three" of McGill-Kehoe, (31 points, 16 rebounds), Fasulo and Steve Skabla. With eleven, eight and nine defensive rebounds respectively, the Gryphons were restricted to perimeter shooting led by gutsy guard Tom Heslip with 22 points, unable to crash the Redmen fortress. "They can't match up with us inside," observed Staples.

One stat that was buried by the 106-87 final score was the same 28 turnovers as the previous evening. Has the team grown accustomed to its face? "Tonight the turnovers came in real streaks so they didn't hurt us that bad," remarked Staples. "It's still just a question of discipline."

An encouraging sign for the team after the weekend of action was the steady play of the bench, most notably guard Bill Saban. As Gregg Fasulo said, "The bench fired us up for this game." That should augur well for the future, especially at the Guelph Tourney in two weeks, when the Redmen will play three games in two days against competition like number two ranked York University.

Daily Sports

Laval stuns Redmen

by Pierre Jurtschyschyn

The Redmen hockey team suffered a crushing defeat Friday evening, falling 9-1 to the Laval Rouge et Or. In no way was such a strong showing expected from the Laval team, but McGill was soundly defeated and there were no excuses to be found. The Redmen simply played their poorest game of the year, and only occasional flurries of action made the game semi-interesting for the crowd at McConnell Arena.

Taking advantage of McGill's apparent apathy, Laval scored three quick goals in the first period, two of them by veteran Bertrand Houde. Entering the dressing room at the end of the frame, the Redmen appeared to be in a daze.

Coach Herb Madill tried to shake the team out of its lethargy by sending in reserve goalie Mike Farmer to take over from Sylvain Charbonneau. The second period was clearly McGill's best, witnessing some nice individual plays by Farmer, and good backchecking efforts by Barry Ross. The Redmen showed signs of a capacity to comeback and play good

hockey in that period as Dave Mendelssohn scored what was to be McGill's only goal, assisted by Sardano and Burke.

Laval netminder Michel Ouellet staved off the McGill comeback with some fine saves, and when the Rouge et Or scored in the last minute of the second period they seemed to break the Redmen's backs.

In the final period, the Redmen crumbled and let Laval play its own game as the Rouge et Or scored five unanswered goals. Explaining McGill's uninspired performance, winger Alan MacNamara said, "I think we took this game against Laval too lightly."

As in past Redmen contests this season, the referees played a major role in setting the pace of the game. They were constantly harassing the centermen for improper stances in the face-off circle. That led to frequent delays in a game that was already slowed down by the large number of penalties given out to both teams.

In applying the rules, the refs were very conscientious, but one has to wonder about the effects of those rules. With the advent of the QUAA's "no

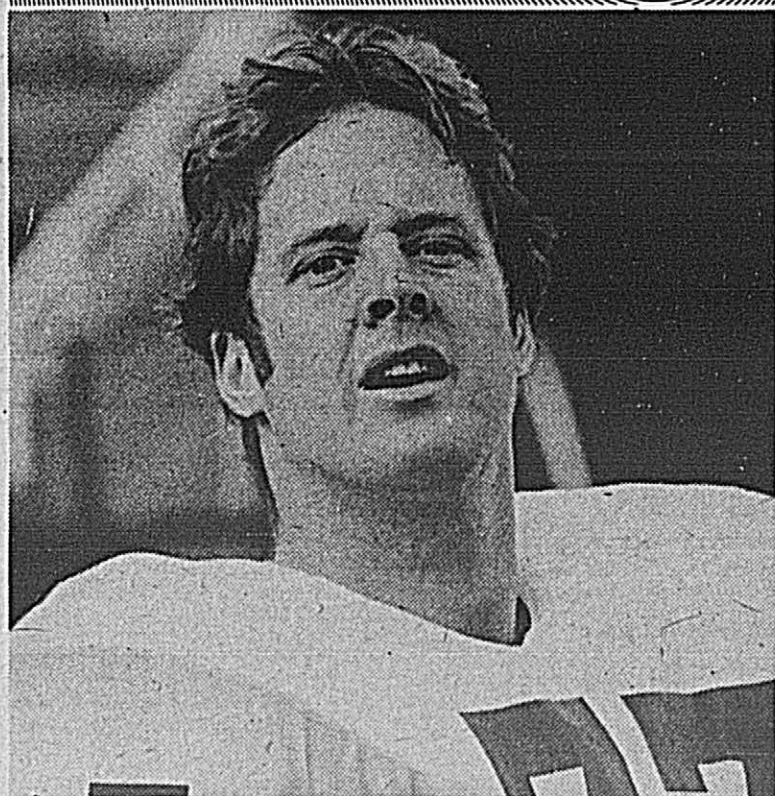
fighting" legislation, player retaliation has taken the form of spearing and slashing, because the first man to drop his gloves is automatically suspended for the next two games.

The result of this excessive use of the stick is that many more penalties are called than in the past, and three on three or four on four situations are not unusual. This obviously lessens the quality of the spectacle.

Some would agree that abolition of the new rule would bring back overt violence, which is true. But if a fight during a game is necessary, it might have less damaging results than the bad injuries caused by the sticks.

Needless to say, Herb Madill is very disappointed now that his team has given away five points to what he considers to be weaker teams. Instead of their current position three points behind Chicoutimi in the standings, the Redmen would have double the UQAC total with those lost five points.

Next Redmen game is against the Bishop's Gaeters at Lennoxville.



Kevin Rooney of McGill, most outstanding lineman in the QUAA for 1978, was selected to represent the Canadian college football team in the second Can-Am Bowl next month in Tampa, Fla. The only Redmen on the squad, Rooney was selected as a first team defensive end. Last year's team lost to the American college team 22-7.

Around Campus

Debating Union

Chrétien claims, to an astonished world, that the Canadian economy is better than the American economy. Thus, "That the United States should become the eleventh province," will be the hotly disputed topic of a pub debate between Columbia University and McGill this Wednesday, Nov. 22, 8 pm, at McConnell Hall Lounge.

Later in the month the University of Toronto (winners of this year's Canadian Debating Championship) will debate McGill (winners of last year's Canadian Championship) on the topic "Resolved: McGill should move to Ontario." This debate will be held Wednesday, November 29, 8 pm, the Leacock Council Chamber, 8th floor Leacock building.

Columbia and U of T are well known for their spirited and witty style of debate. Both evenings should provide some light fun as well as some serious discussion of, for the first debate, Canadian-American relations and, for the second debate, the very real problems facing the future of McGill. Both debates are open to the public and comments from the audience are welcome. After each debate a public hearing will be opened.

Classifieds...

continued from page 2

trucks. Call Tim or Sean at 486-7347.

352 — Personal

MEG

You are fantastic! Can't wait to see you. Meet me at Moyse Hall on Nov 23, 24, 25, 30 & Dec 1 & 2, at 8:30 pm. Don't be late, Love, (you know who).

354 — Notices

Want to rap with a Rabbi? Call Rabbi Israel Hausman 341-3580.

INTERESTED IN WINTER SKI-CHALET GROUP? Indoor-Outdoor fun. About \$250.00 for six months. David 363-8054 — Gary 364-3640

Feast your ears...come hear the Great Urban Band in Gertrude's on Mon, Tues, Wed Nov. 20-22, 9 pm. Costs nothing to enter!

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so that you will be able to meet our visitors from Columbia and Toronto as well as the McGill debaters.

These debates follow the great success of earlier exhibition debates sponsored by the McGill Debating Union. You can look forward to more of these debates during the second term.

Today

ASUS-sponsored Academic ass'n. & clubs:

All necessary course evaluation material is ready to be picked up from our office. Rm. B-22 of Student Union betw. 12 & 5.

Images of Canada:

"Heroic Beginnings". Second of the film series sponsored by the McGill Faculty of Religious Studies. 12 noon to 1 pm, Rm. 111, Wm. and Henry Birks Bldg.,


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Starts today in the Union Rooms 107-108 from 9 am - 9 pm. We have skis and equipment for both Alpine and cross-country and more.
Players' Auditions:
McGill Players announces auditions for a major (evening) production, *The Physicists*, by Friedrich Durrenmatt, to be presented in early February. Auditions will be held in room 425-426 of the University Centre, 3484 McTavish, from 3:00 to 5:00. A prepared audition piece is desired. **YOUR THEATRE NEEDS YOU!**
Auditions:
Auditions for Radio McGill's

CANADIAN PREMIERE




by Paula Vogel

Directed by
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Raven * Mystery Theatre production of *The Firebugs* by Max Frisch, will be held between 11 am and 12 noon and 3:15 to 4:15 pm in B20 Arts Bldg. Ask for Christine or Sheldon or phone 392-4483.

Poetry Lunch hour:
Roses are red, violets are blue,
Come read poetry, yours and others' too.

Today and every Mon. from 12-1 in Arts 230. Bring your lunch.

Faculty of Music - free concerts:

555 Sherbrooke St. W. Recital Room C-209 4:00 pm. Betty Davis, soprano (student of Betty Doroschuk) and Piano Ensemble, Class of Elizabeth

Dawson. Works by Schubert, Puccini, Ravel, Debussy, Verdi, Brahms.

8:30 pm: Recital of the Lieder Class direction Jan Simons & Helmut Blume. Edmund Brownless, tenor; Barbara Lewis, mezzo-soprano; Jean-Pierre Couturier, baritone; Kathleen Broderick, soprano. Paul Stewart, Christopher Ward, John Compsssi, Lorne Richstone, pianists. Works by: Schubert, Dvorak, Debussy, Fauré, Strauss.

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The deadline for grad photos resulted in a tremendous last minute rush. Many students left, discouraged by the long line-ups. To accommodate them, and any others who may have had second thoughts, the deadline has been extended to **NOVEMBER 29, 1978.**

Your proofs, however, must still be returned by December 15 so that we can get Old McGill '79 out on time. This is your last chance to be a part of a beautiful 352 page hard-cover volume creatively recording your final year at McGill. Get down to Van Dyck's before **NOVEMBER 29TH.**

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